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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

THE BEARING YEAR IN APPLES.

1. Take scions from a tree in 1873, and put them in a good and thrifty tree, and do the same in 1874, and you will get fruit in alternate years.

2. If you cut off of thrifty trees the growth of 1873 in the last of July, leaving three buds that would come out in 1873, you would force out the next year's buds and gain one year.

3. If you remove all the blossoms on one-half of your tree in the bearing year, you will have fruit on that half the odd years. These things I have done successfully.

I have now in bearing the Victory apple of the odd year produced in this way; next year the scions of the last year will bear on the regular year.

TO TRAIN FUCHSIAS.

When the plant has grown six or eight inches high, pinch out the top down to the first set of leaves below the top; it will then throw out branches on each side. Let these grow eight or ten inches; then nip the side branches as before; when grown the same height as the others, pinch out again; then procure a stick the size of your finger, eighteen or twenty inches in length; take a wire, twine back and forth alternately, through holes made in the stick equal distances apart; place this firmly in the pot, back of the plant, tie the branches to it, and you will have, when in flower, a beautiful and graceful object. Or, if not to be placed where it will be swayed by the wind, the main stem may be tied to the stick, which, if painted green, will scarcely be visible.

HOW TO WATER HORSES.

One writer says, never water immediately after feeding. I say if a horse is thirsty always give him drink, and he will thank you for it. I have often seen horses put in a stable at noon for an hour or two, and not eat a pound of hay or grain but look wistfully for water, and then their careful owner, who would not let them have water when warm, will come to give them enough to kill, and ride or drive the remainder of the day on two buckets of water and no feed. Ten chances to one his horse gives out with him or gets sick before night. Now, I say, give the horse water if he is ever so warm; give him a swallow, rinse out his mouth and nostrils; give him a little; hay; in a short time a little more water, but not too much. If he is watered several times a little at a time until he is satisfied, he will not drink more than half what he would if you let him gulp it down all at once.

COST OF FOOD FOR HENS.

It is very often asked, What is the cost of feeding a hen? There are, of course, differences according to the breed; namely, the size, activity, etc., and particularly generative activity. An egg represents a large amount of nutriment, of the most condensed sort, and a hen that lays two hundred eggs per year will need, say, some sixteen or seventeen pounds more of pure nutriment for this purpose alone, than one laying but fifty eggs. And, of course, every additional ounce of fat laid on your fowl's ribs must go in at the bill (as well as telling in your bills), so that fattening breeds consume more than non-fattening ones under equal circumstances. Again, other things being equal, every active fowl needs more food without accounting for it in egg or fat, nutriment enough, in excess of a quiet one, to pay for her liveliness, every flap of your turkey's wing costs a grain of corn.

But from a series of painstaking observations we can say that the average fowl at large consumes not far from a bushel of corn per year. If at large, she supplies herself with green food, and picks up insects, larvæ, etc. If kept confined, animal food must be artificially supplied, such as crushed chandler's scraps, chopped sheep's lights and livers, and house scraps. In summer you must add to this short, tender grass, and in winter raw cabbage or boiled potatoes, or chopped mangel-wurzel. This, for a year, brings the estimate for the cost of the food of the confined fowl up to the same level as that of the fowl at large. This we will generally be found that when corn varies in price, the cost of vegetables and animal food varies with it, so that this estimate is generally correct.—*Poultry World.*

NETTING FOR WINDOWS AND DOORS.

If we would have cool parlors, dining-rooms, kitchens and bed rooms, during the hot summer weather, we must have mosquito netting or wire gauze in all our windows, and, if possible, at the doors also. Window blinds cannot take the places of netting or gauze, because they exclude a portion of the cool evening and night air, and although they are very essential and needful to shut out the hot sun shine, and the *beating storm*, yet they will not answer all our needs.

Mosquito netting can be purchased at a very cheap rate, and "gude mon" can easily make or procure some frames to fit all the windows, which can be either painted white, or stained a dark red to match the sashes of the windows. Then dark blue, pink, green or white mosquitto netting can be tacked over and tacked over them by the skillful fingers of house-mother; and after she has used them for one summer, nothing could persuade her to go without them another season. They will exclude mosquitoes, flies, moths, and all other insects, and will not exclude the fresh, cool air. They are very easily taken out and put on; or they can be set in during the time the windows can be closed on damp, cool days.

Any woman can tack a piece of the netting across the lower half of the window on the outside of the sash, if there is no one else whom she can employ. The wire gauze requires a workman's handling, and it can be made into permanent shades which will withstand all weathers.

When we have tried the good effect of these shades, we must also have the doors attended to. A slight framework of pine can be made, of strong hinges and bolts, to fasten it to the jamb with, and a handle to open it by, we can bid defiance to flies and mosquitoes both by day and night.

CABBAGE LICE.

The *Horticulturist* recommends, on the authority of a correspondent, opening the leaves as soon as the plant begins to head and the louse makes its appearance, and sprinkling in common salt, which it is stated has been entirely successful. Another rubs on the outside leaves in the form of two spoonfuls of kerosene in a pint of water.

EVERGREENS FOR THE NORTH.

The Minnesota Horticultural Society recommends as perfectly hardy the following evergreens: Norway Spruce, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitæ, Black and White Spruce, and Red Cedar.

COAL ASHES.

Coal ashes are of quite moderate value, but somewhat variable with the kind of coal used, and with the amount of wood used for kindling, which adds potash and increases value. One heavy load to the acre will prove some extent to loosen the texture. The best use for them is as an absorbent, as when fresh they are free from moisture. They are also used to advantage as a mulch for young trees. There is no crop to which they are specially adapted as manure.

HOW WE GO TO SLEEP.

If the phenomena of sleep were not so common, they would be regarded as among the most marvelous of all our experiments. In sound sleep all voluntary motion is suspended. The muscles relax, beginning with those which move the body, the large muscles of the legs, then the muscles which keep the head erect, then those which support *the* jaw, and, last of all, those which keep the trunk in an upright position. Of the senses, that of sight is the first to surrender. The muscles which govern the upper eyelids lose their power, and the eyes close, but the retina loses its sensitiveness to the light, even when the lids remain open. The sense of taste disappears next, then the sense of smell, then that of hearing, and last of all, the sense of touch, which, disappears only in profound slumber. When a person is to be aroused from slumber, touch is the first sense to respond, then hearing, then smell, then taste as the last, the sluggard of all the senses. Sound sleep and plenty of it is indispensable to health. It is the great restorer of the waste which takes place during our waking and our working hours, and is indispensable to long or happy life.

CLEANING SILKS AND WOOLENS.

A new substance for cleaning and whitening silks and woolens consists of a weak solution of the sulphuret of sodium, or of potassium this having a very remarkable effect in removing the fat from the wool and the gum from silk. In the case of silk, the bath must be boiling: but for the woolen the temperature of the alkaline sulphuret should not exceed 122 deg. F. The more gum there is on the fibre of the silk the greater is the action of the sulphuret needed in the solution. The aluminates of soda and potassa have also been used for the same purpose.

THE CURCULIO.

If it were not for the curculio, plums would be the most common of the stone fruits in the market. As it is they are seldom seen. As soon as the plum gets to be the size of a pea it is attacked by the female curculio, which punctures the skin with a peculiar crescent-shaped mark, under which the egg is deposited and in due time the immature plum drops, the larva escapes and mines in the ground, where it undergoes transformation and the succeeding year follows the routine for the reproduction of the species. In the latitude of Central Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa and especially South, it is sometimes two-brooded, that is two generations are hatched in one year.

In the absence of plums, this insect attacks other stone fruits as the peach, cherries, and even apples, and no safer plan for their destruction has been found except catching and killing by means of shaking them into sheets by the plan adopted by Dr. Hull in Alton and by the Hanson process of laying which, at certain seasons, they will hide, and from under which they may be caught and killed.

They begin to sting the plums as soon as the fruit is set, and continue their operations to the middle of July, or, as some say, till the first of August. In doing this, the beetle first makes a crescent-shaped incision with its snout, in the skin of the plum, and then, turning round, inserts an egg in the wound. From one plum it goes to another, until its store of eggs is exhausted; so that, where these beetles abound, not a plum will escape being stung. Very rarely is there more than one incision made in the same fruit; and the weevil lays only a single egg therein. The insect hatched from this egg is a little whitish grub, destitute of feet, and very much like a maggot in appearance, except that it has a distinct, rounded, light-brown head. It immediately burrows obliquely into the fruit, and finally penetrates to the stone. The irritation arising from the wounds and from the gnawings of the grubs causes the young fruit to become gummy, diseased, and finally to drop before it is ripe. While the plum comes to its growth, and immediately after the falling of the fruit, quits the latter and burrows in the ground. This may occur at various times between the middle of June and August; and, in about three weeks afterward, the insect completes its transformations, and comes out of the ground in the beetle form.

There are at least 300 species of curculians, or snout beetles, divided into someseventy-five or eighty genera, not including the brachians, an allied genus; and these vary in size from the head of a small pin up to an inch and a half in length. They infest seeds, grains, nuts, fruits and timber, as well as the leaves and stems of vegetation. Each is organically adapted to the substance upon which it feeds, the snout being thoroughly adapted to the fruit in which it lays its eggs, being long enough, for instance, in the variety attacking chestnuts, to penetrate between the spines.

The only remedy is to spread a sheet under the tree, and give the tree a smart blow, when the curculio will immediately drop. This must be continued until the ripening of the fruit, one or more times a day, according to number caught.

NEWLY SET TREES.

We offer a few suggestions to those who may have set young trees last autumn or this spring, not as new, but because the necessary care is apt to be overlooked or forgotten. There is a critical period late in spring or early in summer, when trees often suffer severely and sometimes fatally, for want of a little timely attention.

Trees set out last autumn are sometimes seriously injured by winds which sway about the stem and form a hole in the earth by this motion. The air enters, comes in contact with the roots, and such trees frequently die. The remedy consists in throwing the earth away from the tree, applying fresh, mellow earth, pressing it down firmly enough to protect the young tree from the wind. Sometimes this may be necessary to mound up fresh earth as an additional protection for a few weeks until it becomes established. Where the roots have been cut short in taking up, it may be necessary to remove a portion or more of an inclined stake, but staking is always to be avoided if possible. As a general rule, liable to exceptions, trees should never be so large when removed as to require staking; and if the roots have been carefully taken up and well spread out in transplanting, they will stand more securely. Sometimes it happens that in merely having a few branches and a small set of roots, in which case the head must be freely cut back so as to render it lighter, and to equalize top and roots. But if the buds have already started, and are partly expanded, the cutting back must be omitted, as nothing checks a newly set tree more than pruning too late in spring.

Hardy trees, set out in autumn, would always do better than spring set trees, if properly treated, the earth having become well settled about the roots and the soil having given them. But it often happens that all these advantages are lost by neglect. In addition to the injury already mentioned, from swaying about by the wind, strong winds in many localities during the several months they have stood, is a serious detriment, and care should be taken to break this crust, and to produce a fine mellow surface.

As hot weather approaches, all newly transplanted trees require mulching. In most cases, mellow earth from the garden is sufficient; and if a circle about the tree, several feet in diameter, is kept clean and well cultivated, the moisture in the soil will be retained, and a fine growth will be the result. Old manure, unless rotted, will be necessary only on very dry soils, or in an unusually dry season. Young cherry trees form an exception, and they should always be mulched before the hot weather sets in earnest. After having been well set out and commenced growing, the leaves often wither and the trees die under hot suns. Several inches of old straw or grass, placed under the trees, however, will save it. This mulching should never be omitted with cherry trees for this reason.

Watering should never be employed except in extreme cases. The practice destroys many more trees than it saves. If they are well set and the earth kept mellow, they will not need it. The neighborhood of young cherry trees and watered fifteen. Those not watered all lived; a large number of the watered trees died, in consequence of the hard crust which the watering formed over the roots. Besides, none reached the roots a foot below. If water is ever applied to a young tree, the surface earth should be first hoed away, so that it may at once reach the roots, and the mellow earth then replaced. But even here the intermitting supply thus given is not as good as the uniform moisture preserved by keeping a mellow bed of earth.

Young trees, and especially young pear trees, sometimes remain dormant for several weeks after setting out, and will finally wither and die. They may be easily restored if treated in time, by cutting the head back sufficiently, encasing it loosely with straw, and keeping the straw wet. Water the roots and the lower stem and branches must be watered; after they expand, the water must be given to the roots, for if applied to them sooner, or before the leaves are sufficiently expanded to lift the stem, they will become water-soaked and rot. Therefore water the stem only, while the buds are yet closed—and not the roots.

The preceding suggestions will be observed, apply chiefly to trees where there has been defective management, or where the roots have been badly cut, or the trees allowed to become dry, or when they have been imperfectly set out, or where the soil is too hard or has been allowed to become so. Much trouble will be avoided by spending a little more time at the first place a good supply of root in digging, and by setting out the trees in well prepared soil, and keeping it in good mellow condition through the season. If such management prevails, we have known young orchards of a thousand trees or more, not only set out without the loss of a tree, but all have grown vigorously and made successful plantations.—*Country Gentleman.*

COOKING POTATOES.

To boil a potato well requires more attention than is usually given. They should be well washed and left standing in cold water an hour or two to remove the black liquor with which they are impregnated, and a brackish taste they would otherwise have. They should not be pared before boiling; they lose much of the starch by so doing, and are made insipid. Put them into a kettle of clear cold water, with a little salt, cover closely and boil rapidly, using no more water than will just cover them, as they produce a considerable quantity of fluid themselves while boiling and too much water will make them heavy. As soon as just done instantly pour off the water, set them back on the range, and leave the cover off the saucepan till the steam has evaporated. They will then, in a good kind, be dry and mealy. This is an Irish recipe and a good one.

WHITEWASH.

The Lighthouse Board sends out the following recipe: Slack a bushel of unslacked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of powered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible, with a paint-brush or whitewash brush.

HOW TO COOK GOOD BEEFSTEAK.

Have your steak cut thick, put it on your meatboard, and with a sharp-pointed knife pick it every imaginable way to make it tender, put it on the gridiron over the fire, turning it very often. Put a lump of butter and some salt and pepper into a tin dish. Put your steak dish where it will get warmed. When the steak is cooked put it into the tin dish and double it over, press out all the blood you can, and lay the steak on your plate. Set the tin dish, with the blood, pepper and salt, on the stove, and as soon as it boils up and thickens pour it over your steak. You can add a can of mushrooms to the gravy. This recipe was never known to fail.

COUNTRY PUDDING.

Mix the yolks of three eggs smoothly with three heaped tablespoonfuls of flour; thin the batter with new milk till it is of the consistency of cream; whisk the whites of the eggs separately, stir them in the batter, and boil the pudding in a floured cloth or basin for an hour. Before it is served, cut the top quickly in cross bars, pour over it a small pot of raspberry or other berry jelly or jam, and send quickly to table.

TO WASH STRAW MATTING.

Take a pail half full of hot water, a perfectly clean long-handled mop, and a dish of dry, unsifted Indian meal. Sweep all the dust off the matting, then wet the dry mop in the water, and wring it as dry as possible. Then sprinkle the meal thickly over a portion of the matting, and rub hard, one breadth at a time always lengthwise of the straw, and use clear water for each breadth. When the matting is dry, the meal can be swept of easily; it should always be done on a dry day.

A teaspoonful of ammonia added to the rinse water will make rusty straw look good as good as new.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

C. S. Rogers, President of the Hingham Club, in some remarks recently, stated that with good care barnyard fowls could be made to average 200 eggs annually, and that the manure would be worth much more than the care, and probably worth as much, in addition, as the bushel of corn which each hen will eat in a year. The average given by Mr. Rogers is very large, and probably will not generally be reached; but it is clearly true that with a little more attention to them, fowls on the farm can be made more profitable than they usually are. If, instead of keeping a dozen or more roosters with a flock of twenty or thirty hens, killing the early hatched pullets in the fall, and letting the only other "selection" be that caused by death, the result would be much more satisfactory.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1873.

Graduates at Naval Academy.

On Saturday next the diplomas to the graduates of the Naval Academy this year will be delivered to the midshipmen, either by President Grant or Secretary Robeson. The Japanese student, Matz Muller, graduates this year, and is well up in the front of his class, but will only receive a certificate of graduation. The colored cadet, Conyers, stands low in his class, but not far enough down to "plug." He will, however, remain in the same class next year as he now is. The Japenese Prince Azuna, is the same class now with Conyers, passes up to another next year. The graduates will be detached from the Academy and ordered to their homes. The second class will have leaves granted them, and the first class, the second until after graduation, and the third will go on the annual cruise.

Must be Constructed of American Material.

It has been determined by the Navy Department that the new steam sloops of war must be constructed entirely of American materials, including Pennsylvania iron.

The Story Not Believed.

No confidence is felt at the War Department in the press dispatch from San Francisco to the effect that General Davis had supplied the captured Modocs with arms and ammunition and allowed them to go after Captain Jack. The authorities do not believe General Davis could have been guilty of any such folly, as it would indicate his total unfitness for his present command.

Fish Commissioner.

Dr. H. C. Yarrow left here yesterday and will sail on Saturday for Europe, to prosecute inquiries in Northern and Central Europe regarding the food fish of those countries. Dr. Yarrow carries with him letters of introduction from Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, to nearly all the scientific societies of Europe. His investigations are to be for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution.

Return of the President.

The President returned to-day from Harrisburg, accompanied by Senator Cameron, whose guest he was while in that city. The President disposed of a considerable amount of business during the day. The usual Cabinet meeting to-morrow will be omitted, as the President will take part in the decoration ceremonies at Arlington.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1873.

Governors' Convention a Failure.

The Georgia papers received here all admit that the recent Governors' Convention at Atlanta was a failure, because of the attempt to run it exclusively in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

Views of the Lava Beds.

Some fifty different photographic views of the Lava Beds, to accompany the report of the topographical survey of that region, have been made for the War Department. They show very satisfactorily the wonderful system of natural fortifications presented by the peculiar formation of the Lava Beds. The views also include the scene of Gen. Canby's murder and other spots of interest.

Judicial Elections in Illinois.

Great interest is felt here by the politicians of both parties over the judicial elections in Illinois, which take place to-morrow. It will be the election of general importance since the formation of the Granges, and much curiosity is excited as to the result of the new element to be introduced into elections. Some fears have been expressed that the Democratic politicians will find in these organizations an opportunity to win over Republicans, but these apprehensions are not shared by the best informed here.

Union Pacific Terminus.

The determination of the management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to locate their depot, general offices, &c., at Omaha, is not at all regarded here as settling the question of the terminus of the road. Congress alone has yet before him for his decision the point as to whether Omaha or Council Bluffs is the legal terminus, and it is not unlikely that Congress itself may yet feel called upon to declare exactly what it will mean in fixing the Eastern terminus.

New Railroad Combinations.

The expected presence in this city this week of Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell and Jay Gould is looked upon as foreshadowing important railroad combinations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1873.

The *Chronicle* of to-day contains a very able exposure of the job recently advocated by a New York journal to commit the government to the construction of the Darien Canal, at an enormous expense, on the route of the Strato river, indicated in the report of Captain Selfridge. The exposure goes on to show that this canal is much more necessary to Europe than to the United States, as it already one interior line of railway communication to the Pacific ocean, and will soon have two others; and it advocates instead, interior water line between the Atlantic and Mississippi valley as vastly more important to the country, under the

Ex-Governor Foote, former United States Senator, has taken up his residence in Washington City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1873.

Decrease in Public Debt.

The unexpected large decrease of the public debt for the last month, as shown by the statement issued to-day, is very gratifying—more especially so from the fact that the receipts during the month have been very heavy. The customs receipts were also very light, but the internal revenue receipts were very considerably in excess of the estimates.

Old Charges Revived.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that there is no foundation for the charges that were revived of great whisky frauds on the revenue in New Orleans. The charges first emanated from the enemies of Gen. Sheridan, when a special agent was sent to New Orleans, who, after the most careful investigation, failed to discover any evidence of fraud.

Cause of Intemperance.

In the Legislature to-day in the District to-night a petition was presented, signed by thirteen thousand persons, asking the passage of a law to suppress intemperance, which is sadly on the increase, as Washington is perfectly overrun with rum-mills.

Minister to Japan.

Ex-Congressman Bingham has at last got an appointment to a foreign mission, the President to-day directing that a commission be made out for him as Minister to Japan. Mr. Bingham will no doubt accept, although the appointment will not have suited his tastes better. The mission to Japan is about the only thing left, however. Bingham was pressed very strongly on the President in the early part of last winter, and an implied promise was then given that he should be the first remembered. He has been left on the anxious bench for a good while; but, as I remarked before, he will think it worth waiting for.

Protectorate for Mexico.

General Rosecrans, who is engaged in large railroad operations in Mexico, is now in New Orleans, He is represented as having the title deeds to large land owners and business people of Mexico would gladly welcome the protection of the United States government.

The Modocs.

General Sherman has as yet received no dispatches from General Canby explaining his late action toward the surrendered Modocs, and has reason for trusting himself with them on the score after Capt. Jack. Gen. Sherman inclines now to the opinion that the Modoc campaign is rapidly approaching an end, and that in a very few instances, if any, will be either killed or captured. He thinks it not improbable that the Modocs indicted for murder in Oregon will be surrendered to the civil authorities.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for May

Decrease During Month, $3,525,282.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the month of May, 1873:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,332,783,650
Five per cent. bonds	414,667,300
Total coin bonds	$1,747,366,950
Lawful money debt	14,675,000
Matured debt	1,156,370
Legal tender notes	356,082,626
Certificates of deposit	19,125,000
Fractional currency	45,276,642
Coin certificates	30,448,600
Total without interest	$ 460,963,864
Total debt	2,225,071,084
Total interest	35,669,904
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 25,588,216
Cash in Treasury, currency	6,065,790
Special deposits, held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	29,125,000
Total in Treasury	$ 110,779,115
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,149,963,873
Decrease during the month	3,525,282
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest accrued and unpaid	64,623,872
money, principal outstanding	1,615,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,557
Interest paid by the United States	18,509,280
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,188,773
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,320,507

THE CRASH AT VIENNA.

Settling Day—One Hundred and Twenty Failures Announced on 'Change.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of May 16th, says, in relation to the panic on the Exchange: "The 15th of May, the dreaded settling day, is over. The havoc was great. Up to one P. M., ninety-five insolvencies had been declared, but the bell which announced such events had scarcely a moment of respite from the A. M. It was a sort of massacre, and by six P. M. the number of those disposed amounted to one hundred and twenty. Several considerable men were in the number, but almost without exception they were small men, the private soldiers of the Exchange. Many a man who had been set down previous to the crisis as worth so many hundred thousand florins, saw his hundreds of thousands vanish in thin air. As yet the catastrophe has almost been confined to the Coulisseres. Of larger establishments there are only the Commission bank and the Borsen Credit bank, which are in straits, and the firm of Reitzer, which had a leading part in getting up the tramways of Vienna. The first decided yesterday evening to declare its insolvency to-day, but now only winds up. The house of Ritter and the Borsen Credit bank are trying to conclude an amicable arrangement with their creditors. It is confidence which has received the most terrible shock. The heaviest day has indeed passed, but there is the Saturday to come on which the arrangements of the 1st of July last, and the transactions made since are to be settled, and no one seems inclined to venture forward before the worst is known."

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Judge Campbell Takes His Place on the Bench—Tributes to His Predecessor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 2, 1873.

To-day the regular June term of court commenced in this place. The town was thronged and the Court House packed full to witness the initial conduct of the new Judge, Colonel Campbell. Feeling and eloquent tributes were paid to the late Judge Gilmore by Messrs. R. R. Wilson, Minor, Downer and Parshall; and Judge Campbell, in his charge to the grand jury, took occasion to speak of the memory of the late Judge in high terms of eulogy. His whole charge was eloquent, clear and pointed, and was received with high satisfaction by the large audience in attendance. The universal sentiment is that he will make a good and acceptable Judge.

Our Sacred Festival.

The Nation's Tribute to Her Dead Defenders.

Observance of the Day at Home.

Intereresting Ceremonies at Union-dale and Allegheny Cemeteries, and On the South Side.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

Evening Meeting at the Academy of Music.

Speeches by Hon. F. H. Collier, Capt W. W. Tyson, Gen. J. Bowman Sweitzer, Rev. S. R. Frazier, Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, and Others.

Observance Throughout the Country

The sad and sacred duty of visiting the graves of those patriotic men of this city and vicinity who gave up their lives during the rebellion, and in sight of their hallowed mounds commemorating their self-sacrificing devotion and heroic valor, was yesterday performed with fitting ceremonies, which were participated in and witnessed by thousands of citizens. The day was delightful—a cool breeze wafting from the north, and light clouds tempering the fervor of the sun. Early in the morning thousands of their most pleasing garb—the joyous robes of spring—and all nature seemed in harmony with the occasion. The services were arranged in four divisions: At the Allegheny Cemetery, commencing at ten o'clock, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning; at Allegheny and St. Mary's Cemeteries, Pittsburgh, commencing at two o'clock in the afternoon; on the South Side in the forenoon, and in the evening at the Academy of Music. The procession was also a large parade at noon, in addition to these, there were decoration ceremonies at Troy Hill Cemetery, and also in East Liberty and other graveyards. All these were largely attended, and even now, here, in some places, the dead are still fresh in the remembrance of the living.

The cities were handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, flowers, etc., and business generally was suspended. In front of the Monongahela House stood the Hampton Monument in the East Park, Allegheny, were handsomely decorated. The streets were densely thronged with people, and more especially the avenues leading to the cemeteries. Almost all of very humanity, and the day's observance was exceedingly creditable to all who participated therein.

On the North Side.

The memorial exercises at this point were first in the order of time. They embraced the North Side, and were conducted under the auspices of Sheridan Post No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic.

At nine o'clock, a detachment from Allegheny Arsenal under command of Captain Beebe, commenced to fire a salute at the Soldiers' Monument, which was the signal for the procession to move. The column started from the corner of Marion and Ridge avenus, in the following order:

A. P. Callow Brass Band.
Chief Marshal Wm. A. Hastings, attended by the following named gentlemen as aids:
Adjutant General, B. C. Christy; Chief of Staff, Dr. D. W. Bigger; Lieut. W. H. Smith.
Fannaught, G. W. Snead, John P. Thorn,
Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Thompson, J. H. Stevenson, James Lowry,
Dr. W. Huselton, Wm. Colonel Shansberger.
Detachment of Allegheny City Police.
Mayor Callow and a portion of City Councils.
The Veteran Battalion and Civic Societies.
Carriages with Speaker and Invited Guests.
Carriages with Crippled Soldiers.
Sheridan Post, Grand Army of the Republic and Soldiers, and Carriages with Citizens.

THE ROUTE.

The procession moved over the following route: Up North avenue to West Ohio street, along West Ohio street to Federal, up Federal to North avenue, along North avenue to Palo Alto street, up Palo Alto Taylor avenue, along Taylor avenue to Irwin avenue, along Irwin avenue to Sheridan avenue, and along Pennsylvania avenue to Tremont street, up Tremont street to the Allegheny Cemetery.

At Uniondale Cemetery.

A stand had been erected upon a circular piece of ground forming the summit of this beautiful cemetery, and here a large number of women and children had assembled to witness the fitting ceremonies. The school children, under the direction of Colonel D. L. Jones, marched over the hill from the city, and instead of waiting to join the procession, had gone directly to the cemetery. Messrs. Leighner & Co., of Federal street, had kindly donated the evergreens to be used on the occasion. While awaiting the arrival of the procession, the children were addressed by Prof. M. H. McCabe, with organ accompaniment by Mr. C. B. Carr.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The strains of music announced the approach of the procession, which, on its arrival, was halted in front of the speaker's stand.

The children then joined in singing the hymn:

"They are not dead, they sleep in glory,
Above them the green willows wave;
We plant the flowers, and deck the graves
To bloom and decay o'er their graves.
They sleep in the valley so sweet,
No sound can disturb their repose,
So quiet in this silent retreat,
They rest from life's woes," etc.

The Callow Band then played a dirge, which was executed in a very effective manner.

The chaplain, Comrade Rev. David Cornelius, leader, Mrs. Gen. Blakely, Miss Donahoo, Miss McIlwaine, Mary Cornelius, Mr. Alvan Theaker and Mr. Jesse Cornelius, organist, then sang, to the grand tune "Mendon," the following:

Blest are the martyr'd dead who lie
In holy graves for freedom won,
Whose ashes rest beneath the sod
While coming years their circles run.

Blest be the ground where heroes sleep,
And blest the flag that o'er them waves;
In radiant splendor may it float,
And brightly beam o'er hallowed graves.

While Freedom lives their fame shall live
In glory on her blazing scroll,
And never her sacrifice shall give,
While anthems round the altar roll.

Year after year our hands shall bear
Immortal flowers to strew and dress,
'Till God shall call us home to share
Immortal life beyond the tomb.

Our Father, all the praise be thine;
Thy glory be the song we raise;
Bless our dear land with love divine,
And shed thy peace from shore to shore.

The exercises closed with the singing of the doxology, after which the audience was dismissed with the benediction, and the solemn and touching ceremony of strewing the graves of soldiers with flowers was performed, in the midst of loved and sympathizing relatives and friends.

The Military Parade.

The parade of the morning was one of the finest we have had for a long time. General Pearson, his staff and the commanders of companies had made every effort to have a handsome turn out, and in their endeavors were ably seconded by the rank and men of the various commands. Outside of the city organizations, there was a good turn out, and the visiting companies were given prominent position. Among these was the Lafayette Guard, attached to Armstrong Zouaves, the Jefferson Cavalry, Duncan's Rifles, and Mahoning Sharpshooters of Fee Duquesne Greys, the pride of the Western part of the State made an elegant appearance under command of Captain Hughes. They wore the gray coat and white pants and gloves. The Fourteen Hundred regiment made a fine show in turn-out, and in the matter of numbers presented an appearance that gratified their friends exceedingly. The Hampton Battery was, of course, an object of interest, and the men and equipments were accomplished on all hands. The covered company, the Avery Guards, should not be forgotten. They turned out well, and looked the soldier in every way. The procession formed on Water street, the right resting on Smithfield street. All along the route they were greeted with cheers, with smiles and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

Previous to the start of the military procession a presentation of a handsome flag, in fine style, was made on behalf of the State by Major General Pearson, to the Fourteenth Regiment. The regiment was drawn up in line, with arms at a present, and on behalf of Water street just below Smithfield street. The flag was received on the part of the regiment by Colonel S. W. Hill, as will be seen below.

PRESENTATION ADDRESS.

General Pearson said:

COLONEL HILL—It is my pleasant duty on this occasion to present to you this beautiful stand of colors on behalf of the patriotic citizens of this Pennsylvania. It is fitting that I who have been associated with you through the battle's strife should do so, on this beautiful day of commemoration of the memory of our fallen comrades. I do so with the assurance that whether in peace or war, these colors will be sacredly guarded, not a star dimmed or a stripe stained with dishonor, but the honor of our glorious old Commonwealth and the Union preserved and maintained. I feel it especially incumbent on me to speak of the honorable record of your command, and of your own valiant and efficient services. I now present to you, in the name of our great Commonwealth, these colors, the standard of our national colors.

The flag presented is a handsome standard flag, with the coat of arms of Pennsylvania in the azure, and inscribed between the stripes, in handsome gilt letters, "Fourteenth Regiment Infantry." On the After General Pearson's address the regimental band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner." As the notes of John H. Kerr, Esq., stepped to the front, and on behalf of Col. Hill received the colors in an able and appropriate address, as follows:

RECEPTION ADDRESS.

Major General Pearson:

To me has been assigned the pleasing duty, no less than the distinguished honor, of receiving, on behalf of the Fourteenth Regiment of the National Guard, this beautiful gift from the people of Pittsburgh. To you, sir, as the representative of the loyal and patriotic State of Pennsylvania, the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the officers and men of this regiment are due and demand. They accept this symbol of our State sovereignty and nationality, this bright piece of silk and the galaxy of bright stars, with a full appreciation of the historic associations that cluster around it, and the noble deeds, floating, as it does to-day, resplendent in the sunshine of peace, and trust with the fullest confidence and guarantee of the rights of all, is the distinctive principle of and greatest boon of our civil world the heaven. The world is the mass. It may be that the spread of intelligence and knowledge, and principles of freedom and the reason of our own civil strife will become so universal, that this work shall be accomplished without the shedding of blood; but that day is may be so. If not, its track will be marked with the upheaval of worlds, with broken sceptres and lost crowns, with the dynasties; the walls of the widow, the tears of the orphan, the groans of the dying, and the blood of nations. For so sure as God's principles are true, so sure will they triumph.

It was for this very principle that the heroes whose graves you this day have in with flowers gave up their lives. They did not die for their country in the ordinary sense. No foreign nation had attacked our land. No mercenary foe was upon our shores. At no time before did so many than their country. They died for all countries, for all peoples. They died for freedom itself; for self government; for liberty for all alike. They are the world's heroes. They fell in defence of those principles that made their country glorious light of nations. They are the heroes, of all peoples. They died heroes and martyrs of universal liberty and humanity.

The flag we present to their graves come annually to their dust as to a sacred shrine. Mingle you orisons with those of father, mother, wife and children, brother sister, friend; and here renew your strength to preserve what they died to gain.

It seems to me eminently proper that the ceremonies of Decoration Day should partake of a religious character. In all ages the graves of the dead have been held sacred, and surely it cannot be inproper that part at least of the ceremonies be of that character.

But this day should be a national one. It should be made so by law. It should be recognized as our Independence day now is. It should be known to remotest times as the day to honor the brave; as the day to cherish and perpetuate the high principles for which they laid down their lives; and as the day that it should be the means of soothing the remaining bitterness of sections. For people cannot long remain enemies over the graves of their fallen brave.

Unless this is done there will be great danger of the ceremonies of this day, as public ones, falling into neglect.

COMRADES—You have a deep interest in the ceremonies of this day. You have an interest as citizens and patriots, in common with all; but you have another and a closer interest. You have served with some of the noble dead, whose graves you have helped this day to decorate. You knew their camp life, their hopes, their fears. You have perhaps shared the same sh

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.

A LATE number of the *Railroad and Mining Register* contained a good article on the movement among the farmers of the country, from which we take the following apposite paragraph:

"The prime factor in the case is forgotten both by the consumer and the producer, viz: the enormous expense of labor and time involved in transportation over great distances. If farmers will settle one or two thousand miles from market, how can they expect to get a high price for their crops? If they export bulky grain a vast distance to pay for pianos and Rhine wine and English iron, which can return to them only over still vaster distances, how can they expect to grow rich? Let them learn of Henry C. Carey, and construct markets and factories on their own prairies, and they will soon forget that railway builders and railway managers must be paid for what they do as well as themselves, and becoming independent of transportation lines will see more clearly the just rights of transportation as against (and in harmony also with) the just rights of production."

IN THE Supreme Court of New York, general term, on Saturday, Judge SEDGWICK rendered an important decision bearing upon workingmen's strikes and their effect, as impairing the validity of contracts. The case may be thus briefly stated: In 1870 HENRY. B. BOWEN contracted with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to deliver to him 5,000 tons of coal within a given time—the contract excepting the company from a full performance in case of strikes, storms or disasters. Before the full quantity of coal was delivered a strike took place, and the company were unable to make further deliveries. BOWEN thereupon declined to pay for what had been received, and the company brought suit to recover. The matter was referred to a referee, who found for the company. From this decision BOWEN appealed, and on a final hearing Judge SEDGWICK ordered it reversed, taking the ground that the strikes accepted in the contract did not contemplate such a one as was induced by the plaintiffs themselves. That reducing the wages of workmen is not making a proper effort to fulfil the contract. This decision has caused a great flutter among the builders of New York city, as the application of the principle to building contracts, which were interfered with by the strikes of mechanics early last spring, would put them to much trouble and expense.

ONE of the noteworthy signs of the times is the renewal of pilgrimages in France. Every one has heard of the tens of thousands of devout worshippers who last year visited Lourdes and other holy places. However, close observers, some of them by no means scoffers even at Roman Catholicism, were unable to perceive in those processions anything of the ancient spirit or of a modern substitute which seemed to promise a revival of the mediæval institution. We now hear of an attempt to reproduce those pilgrimages to Rome which were so common and sometimes so edifying in the ages of faith. But the attempt was not imposing or impressive to a degree likely to inspire imitation. The pilgrims were all Frenchmen of the upper classes, and generally dressed in the latest Parisian fashion. Neither "broad hat," nor "cockle-shell," nor "pilgrim staff," the badges of the pilgrims of other days, was to be seen among them, and instead of entering the Holy City barefoot and chanting pious canticles, they entered it as ordinary travelers. They did not even arrive together or in a body, but straggled in in their own way. In the address presented by them to His Holiness, they stated that devout pilgrimages had again become normal institutions in France, and that the Council General of French pilgrims had chosen as their celestial patron the blessed JOSEPH LABRE, a French beggar, who died in Rome in the odor of sanctity only fifty years ago, and was recently canonized.

In connection with the visit of the French pilgrims, it is interesting to learn that two young German girls, one fifteen, and the other eighteen, suitably escorted, lately passed through Florence on a devout pilgrimage to Rome. They bore pilgrim staves, though they traveled by the railroad. The Italians were rather surprised to see that these young pilgrims disdained neither the opera nor the ballet, but seemed greatly to enjoy the performance of Fats Nile in the Prince Umbert theater. The old times will not come back.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Republican party of this county had a difficult task to perform, Tuesday, and we are gratified at being able to announce that it has performed it successfully and to general acceptation. Five conventions were assembled; of one hundred and twenty-six delegates each; and the marvel is that so large a body of men should get along so harmoniously and make a ticket so generally acceptable. The delegates were animated by a strong desire to make a good ticket, and they have succeeded, although many of the best defeated candidates would have been equally satisfactory, had they been nominated.

The first point of interest was the Judicial Convention. There were two Judges to nominate—a President Judge, to succeed Judge HAMPTON, and an Associate Law Judge, for the District Court. Judge HAMPTON had filled the President Judgeship for twenty years to general satisfaction, and although neither he nor his friends made a canvass for a renomination, and as a very active canvass was made by the friends of the other two candidates, the spontaneous vote which sprung up for him was nearly able to control the Convention. That spontaneity and freshness of this vote was the highest possible compliment short of a renomination, which could have been paid to him. The successful candidate, Hon. THOS. EWING, is an experienced lawyer and has the confidence and respect of the entire bar. The friends of the other candidates are entirely satisfied with him and will concur in giving him a hearty support. We know and can vouch for Mr. EWING as man of great worth, a sound and learned lawyer, and one whose integrity and public and private character is without reproach.

For the Associate Judgeship there was an active and close struggle. Mr. FETTERMAN is a young man, with a good record and a bright future before him, and the young members of the bar rallied to him with an enthusiasm that was both justifiable and natural. Mr. HAWKINS, also, had the sympathy of a large number of the best practitioners at the bar, and possessed the confidence of many people. Mr. WHITE, however, had the advantage of age and experience, and has been preferred solely on these grounds, added to unquestioned ability and fitness. Either of the three named would have been good nominees, but every one concedes Mr. WHITE'S fitness, and personally, we are gratified at the elevation of one with whom we have been pleasantly and personally associated for a period of years so long that, to mention it, would make us both seem older than we really are.

Altogether, the Judicial ticket is a good and satisfactory one. Judge HAMPTON, we are glad to be able to say, regards it as such, and heartily acquiesces in its nomination. In this he will be joined by the bar, generally; and while the defeat of particular candidates is a matter of regret to their personal friends and supporters, there is a general concession, all round, as to the fitness of both nominees for the places to which they have been named.

It is due, here and now, to say of Judge HAMPTON that for twenty years he has performed his arduous duties with unswerving fidelity and consummate ability. No Judge in Pennsylvania has earned a better or brighter record than he. His name is one well known and recognized throughout the State, and no man who has served an equal period on the bench can carry into his retiracy a prouder consciousness of judicial rectitude and fidelity. He is one of the few men in Allegheny county who has been as long and continuously in active and political life as we have been ourselves, and he closes a long and honorable career with the profound respect and hearty sympathy of all who have ever known him, or been brought in contact with him.

The Legislative Convention was also a point of great attraction and interest during the fight. The struggle for State Senator resulted as all clear-eyed men were able long ago to see it would result, in Mr. ANDERSON'S renomination by the very decisive vote of nearly three to one. Mr. ANDERSON has been a good and faithful Senator, and having served but one term, there was a very natural feeling that he was fairly entitled to a renomination. The contest over it has been somewhat bitter, but every one is satisfied, if not gratified, with the result.

For the Assembly, Messrs. WAINWRIGHT and MCCORMICK, from the city, were conceded a unanimous renomination. The same compliment was paid Mr. NEWMYER, (and it was very worthily bestowed;) and Mr. YOUNG, of the old delegation, was also complimented by a flattering vote, which put him through on the first ballot. Of the new men, Mr. A. C. HAYS, of Birmingham, is a young business man, with a good and clean record, and of unquestioned ability. Mr. GERWIG, of Allegheny, is also a comparatively young man, of German parentage, who was born in and has grown up with Allegheny City, and from our knowledge of him, we are sure he will prove a worthy and excellent member. Mr. B. C. CHRISTY, the remaining nominee, is a young lawyer, living in Sewickley, who has rendered effective service hitherto as one of the Secretaries of the Republican County Committee, and is peculiarly well qualified by his character and acquisitions for the place to which he has been named. Altogether, the Assembly ticket is a remarkably good one, and in every way worthy of support.

For Prothonotary, the nominee is familiarly known as "Doc" KENNEDY, although he is not a doctor but a lawyer. We confess that our sympathies were with the old Prothonotary, and that we would rather have seen him renominated; but we recognize in the nominee one who, by long experience in the office, is peculiarly well qualified for the place.

For Treasurer, the present incumbent, Capt. KILGORE, had no opposition. He well deserved the compliment of a unanimous renomination.

The nominee for Coroner had the enthusiastic support of the younger element in the Republican ranks. We are assured that he is worthy of the energy they displayed in his behalf, and that he will make not only a good Coroner, but one who will in nowise bring discredit on his office.

The struggle for the Commissioner's office was an ardent and active one. Mr. BECKERT has won the nomination fairly and honestly, and we bespeak for him the hearty support of the party. He will make a good Commissioner, and bring undoubted capacity and an unblemished character to back him in his aspirations.

Captain JOHN MCCLELLAND, nominated for Jury Commissioner, is an excellent and worthy farmer of West Deer. He served faithfully in the late war, and we can vouch for him as one of the always active and always reliable men of his portion of the county.

THOMAS VARNER, Esq., one of the present Directors of the Poor, has been renominated. Everybody in the county knows 'Squire VARNER, and everybody likes and respects him. *That* nomination could not well be improved.

Taken all in all, the ticket is one of the best ever nominated in Allegheny county. The friends of the defeated candidates will naturally think it might have been bettered by the success of their men; but all will concede that the ticket is a good and unexceptionable one. We put it at the head of our columns with a hearty good will, and will cheerfully support it to the end.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.

Perhaps the attitude which the Berlin government is reported to have assumed toward the new government of France indicates nothing more than was to be expected. "Dissatisfied with President MACMAHON'S address to the Assembly, it will not enter into regular diplomatic relations with his government until satisfied that France will faithfully adhere to the Treaty of Frankfort." If this dispatch is authentic, and states a fact, it may imply on the part of the imperial government only such a degree of caution as familiar recollections show to be prudent and judicious. In the course of the last year members of the German Assembly, as well as important organs of the French press, have on several occasions used language which intimated plainly enough the existence of a party dissatisfied with the treaty of Frankfort and eager to ignore its stipulations. The President, who took the lead in these negotiations having been removed from office by a movement manifestly reactionary; important features of his policy having been decidedly condemned by a majority of the Assembly, the ruler of the country, common forethought seems to suggest reserve in accepting the revolution as the right policy for the German government to adopt. There is no reason to suppose that it apprehends any immediate reversal or disavowal of the treaty referred to; while German troops retain their present foothold in France, it is certain that no considerable change in public sentiment in favor the abrogation of existing engagements, or point touching which satisfaction is desired by BISMARCK is the future policy of the new administration.

And in reference to this subject the statesmen at Berlin are not the only persons who perceive grounds for anxiety in the language used by President MACMAHON. Many of those who regard a republic as the only form of government by which France can be maintained in peace, find neither comfort nor confidence in the messages and addresses of the new President. Thus in his message to the *Prefets* he says "no *immediate* change in existing laws, regulations and institutions shall have place." To the editor of the *Courrier des Etas Unis*, the most important organ of the French people in the United States, this language seems to mean, "Give heed, Messrs. Prefects, we have taken a step, but we have not yet arrived, and there will be no *immediate* change." Then his second message to the Assembly seems, according to the *Courrier*, to have an entirely other object—to express in the strongest terms the submission absolute and unquestioning of the President to the orders of the sovereign majority of the body which elected him. He represents the policy of the Assembly as having two objects, "the liberation of the territory" and "the re-establishment of order," and in the accomplishment of these objects, or rather of the second, the first being already effected, MACMAHON relies upon the Assembly and promises that the Assembly may rely upon him. But what does he mean by the restoration of order? Perfect order reigns throughout France, the people are everywhere tranquil, industrious and contented, and in view of this state of things, the *Courrier* is driven to suspect that, when, in his first message to the Assembly, MACMAHON spoke of the "restoration of *moral* order in the country," he unintentionally revealed the purpose of re-establishing by pressure from above those ideas and institutions which he and other friends of monarchy regard as essential to the permanent quiet of the nation. In other words, it suspects that his intention is by persuasion if possible, by force if necessary, to overcome or crush out those democratic aspirations and republican tendencies which have been for years now gradually spreading and taking root in the national mind. "Order, moral order," says the *Courrier*, "in the mind of the Assembly and of the man whom it has charged with the execution of its plans, means a return to healthful traditions, the restoration of the principles and practices of the *ancien regime*, the monarchical and clerical domination, which are, in the words of the first message, the foundation on which society rests."

This interpretation of the President's language is confirmed, as the *Courrier* thinks, by the antecedents of the man. Though never much involved in politics, properly so-called, MACMAHON in his career as an administrator displayed traits of character which justify the gravest apprehension of what he may do in his present position. As at first Commander in Chief and then Governor General in Algiers, he performed the duties of those offices in a manner to leave behind him the most unenviable recollections of his rule. "Professing supreme disdain for the civil authorities and utterly ignoring the wants of the colonists, he subjected everything to the law of the most imperious despotism. The result was such disorganization in the interests of the people of the colony that in order to escape from it they emigrated in hundreds."

No matter how certain parts of his career may be judged, there is no doubt that MACMAHON is a monarchist in sentiment, and would rather than not see the republic go down. As a man of high honor, however, he is expected to obey the Assembly which shall represent the will of the French nation. At present the danger which menaces the republic so called, consists in the assumed fidelity of the President to his pledged word, and in his assumed willingness, in compliance with the orders of the monarchical majority of the Assembly, to employ the powerful machinery of which he has the command for the purpose of controlling the elections in the interest of reaction and monarchy.

AT a Parisian theater, noted for the parsimony of its management, a curious incident lately took place. One of the scenes of an old drama represented a garret, with an indigent family dying through want of food. The stage decorations were in violent contrast with the dialogue, as the "flat" as to poverty-stricken. Not a richly decorated salon wit mantelpieces and upon it, conspicuously painted, was a gorgeous clock. After a long tirade, with the unhappy father in the looking about to find some object upon which to raise money to nourish his children and relieve his dread, an irritated spectator rose up in the pit and loudly exclaimed, "Why don't you pawn the clock?"

AN INTERESTING bounty case was decided in New Jersey the other day. In 1865 sixty men were enlisted and credited to Hoboken, which at that time was offering $400 each for recruits. Soon after the enlistment of these men the news came of Lee's surrender, and they never went into service. The city then refused to pay the bounty, claiming that the war having closed it was released from its obligation. Recently a test case was brought to recover the $400, together with interest for seven years and ten months, and the Court decided in favor of the claimant for the amount claimed.

THE annual report of President Jewell, of the New York Produce Exchange, shows that institution to be in a highly prosperous condition. Five hundred and forty-six members have been admitted since the initiation fee was advanced to $300, and the total receipts for the year were over half a million dollars. The surplus fund is invested in city bonds. Fifty applications are now on file for admission to the Cotton Exchange, to which the initiation fee will be raised to $2,500 on June 1, and $5,000 January 1.

An old friend of the late Chief Justice tells us an anecdote, showing Mr. Chase's cleverness at repartee. While on a visit to the Southern States, after the war, Mr. Chase was introduced to a very beautiful woman, who had prided herself on her devotion to the "Lost Cause." Anxious that the Chief Justice should know her sentiments she remarked, as she gave him her hand: "Mr. Chase, you see before you a rebel who has not been reconstructed." "Madame," replied he, with a profound bow, "you are so perfectly constructed that any reconstruction is altogether impossible."

The annual Convention of the Catholic Benevolent Union of Pennsylvania will be held at Pottsville, on Wednesday, August 7.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS H. BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

POLITICAL.

State.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE—STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The Democratic State Committee met this afternoon and agreed upon August 27th as the time, and Wilkesbarre as the place for holding the State Convention. Hon. Samuel Riddle presided. The chairman was directed to properly express in his address to the people of the State a sense of indignation at the course pursued by the administration in the Louisiana trouble.

At the meeting of the Cambria county Democratic Committee, at Ebensburg, on Monday, it was resolved that the delegate elections should be held on the 21st inst., and the County Convention on the 23d.

The Altoona *Tribune* thinks it was all right for the members of the Constitutional Convention to vote themselves big pay, as the salary was not fixed by law, but thinks they ought to get through with their work and adjourn at an early day.

The Republican primary election in Westmoreland county has been set for Saturday, 14th inst., and the convention will be held on the ensuing Tuesday.

The Juniata *Republican* says that there are twenty-two candidates for Sheriff, with prospects of more.

The Beaver county Republican Convention met in Beaver on Monday, 2d inst., and was organized by choosing Dr. W. C. Shurlock as chairman, and F. Miner and James H. Trimble as secretaries. The returns from the different townships were opened, read and footed up, showed Hon. J. S. Cross was nominated for the Legislature. O. A. Small, Esq., for Prothonotary, James H. Mann for Treasurer, G. W. Shroades for County Commissioner, Jno. Wilson for Jury Commissioner, Sarah McMahan for Poor House Director, Joseph F. Culbertson for Auditor, and P. L. Grim and S. S. Imbrie for Trustees of the Academy. After the result of the vote was announced, Captain George W. Hamilton, of Beaver, was elected Chairman of the County Committee, and Captains W. S. Shallenberger and D. Crichlow were selected as the delegates to the Republican State Convention.

General.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy will be tried on the bribery charge at Topeka some time during this month.

In a long article reviewing the political situation, the New York *World* declares that there is nothing in the present condition of the Republican party which portends its speedy dissolution.

Mr. Mueller, the Republican Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, Governor-Cleveland, and a member of the Constitutional Convention, proposes to have a provision in the Constitution to guarantee electors the right to install nonsense, if the Legislature when they are displeased with them.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* devotes about a column a day to prove that the platform recently adopted by the Ohio Democracy "empty." The reader readers it is the writer's head which seems "empty."

An Iowa journal states that a call has been signed by 291 citizens of Polk county for a public meeting in Des Moines, Ia., June 7, to consider the propriety of nominating a candidate for some public office, regardless of politics, at the October election of Governor, Legislature, &c.

Do the people of the United States know that they are living under a merciless, a crushing despotism? Do they know that Grant is a tyrant and the army and United States Courts are tools in his hands wherewith he pounds the people nearly out of the breath of freedom and ride roughshod over their necks to imperial power? Do they appreciate these solemn facts? If they do not, they should read the Fourth. The Democratic papers assure us that such are the facts—and who ever knew a Democratic paper to lie.

The Creston (Iowa) *Journal* has this to say to disconsolate Democratic politicians in search of immaculate public officers: The leaders in the Democratic party are in a sad condition. They affect a high-toned morality in political matters, but fail to convince the public that they are really converted from the error of their ways. They have preached honesty and reform so long, and practiced it so little, that no one has confidence in their sincerity. The short-comings of a few Republicans have been eagerly pounced upon by Democratic politicians, and they have tried their best to convince the people that an exceptional piece of rascality is the rule of the party. But they have made slow progress in the work. So many Democrats have been linked in the corrupt combinations that have been exposed through the vigilance of the Republican party that a blow aimed at the head of an opponent is sure to hit one of their friends. It is very perplexing to have their eloquent "sermons" on the necessity of political purity marred by the indiscreet action of their friends.

The farmers of Carroll county, Illinois, have very clear ideas of things. The other day they emphatically declared that the present constitutional salaries, in these hard times, is an infernal outrage upon the working people of the country."

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: Congressman Stone has recovered the watch stolen from him in New Orleans; but the government has only recovered a very small per cent. of the money stolen from it by the same crowd in Washington. It is a strange freak of conscience that makes a man return a Congressman's watch, and yet allows him to keep his back pay.

Senator James L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Representative George E. Harris, of the same State, are announced as having refunded their back pay.

The Richmond *Whig* complains that the negro at the South "carries his political principles and prejudices into everything." How is it with the white Southerners?

A Savannah Bourbon organ condemns, as flabby specimen of journalism, some Florida papers that, heretofore, sound a Democratic key, but recently have dropped politics and gone to advocating the "material interests of the State."

Greeley gives way to Ewing for the Democratic nomination for Governor, in Ohio. It is pretty much like giving away a bag of emptiness.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Touching the Indianapolis Farmers' Convention, the St. Louis *Globe* remarks, with considerable reason, that "if the farmers learn enough about fallacies they ought to be learning very fast, for certainly their failures have been nearly as numerous as their efforts. The power which is in their own hands is incontestable. Whenever the farmers of any region as inclinable are thwarted, by the mistaken weakness of admitting to their councils the wily political agitator and voluble pretender who sees his opportunity in their difficulty and proffers his worse than useless assistance.

How workingmen, farmers, laborers, mechanics, and artisans generally, expect to consolidate themselves into parties without becoming "politicians" is a question. Whether the Grange, or some form of some respectable grange, or the foreman of some mechanical association, to answer.—*St. Louis Times.*

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* thus cautions the Republicans against a too hasty confidence in Confederate repentance: "There is a disposition in some quarters to welcome the return of the deserters, and there is some danger that the Republican party in the Southern States may become and will overlook the dastardly conduct of those who headed the Liberal revolt twelve months ago. It is not surprising that the Liberals are anxious to get back into Congress and control legislation by their coalition with the Democracy. On the contrary, they are the last persons of the opposition from those who were more than zealous at Baltimore in ratifying the work, indorsing the ticket and talking up the candidates. How's Brother Tipton? demanded. That the Liberals should see the error of their ways and desire to get back into the fold is not surprising. But they deliberately followed strange gods and must suffer the consequences of their own stupid malice and perversity. There are many among the rank and file of the Liberal party whose condition the Republicans can but forget and forgive. They were deceived by their leaders and led astray like sheep. But as for the leaders and lieutenants in the Liberal revolt there is no room as yet in the Republican heart for sympathy or forgiveness. Time and time again they will be put to the test, and their sincerity will be proved or disproved by their actions. Confidence will be restored to them only as they earn it. Their repentance will be accepted only as it is shown by their works. Their return to power will be hailed only as it is seen to be for the benefit of the whole country, and not for the benefit of themselves and their friends."

Carrying Railroads into Africa.

(From the New York Mail.)

Mr. John Fowler, the English engineer employed by the Khedive of Egypt to survey a railroad from the head waters of navigation on the Nile to the fertile plains of Soudan, has just made his report. He sets forth in detail his plan for establishing communication between this far inland region of Africa and the coast of the Mediterranean. Of course the chief of the Nile is to be overcome as far as possible for the transportation of merchandise, and Mr. Fowler thinks it would be practicable for navigation to the second cataract. His method of getting around the first cataract is something novel in engineering. A sort of railway is to be constructed from the foot of the cataract to the summit, on which will run carriages specially adapted for receiving vessels from the river. The vessels will be floated upon the carriages with the water, and forced up the incline by means of hydraulic engines located midway, and operated by the descending weight of the carriages. The second cataract the vessels will betake themselves again to the stream and continue their journey to the foot of the second cataract. A sort of railway is to be constructed from the foot of the cataract to the summit, on which will run carriages specially adapted for receiving vessels from the river. The vessels will be floated upon the carriages with the water, and forced up the incline by means of hydraulic engines located midway, and operated by the descending weight of the carriages. The second cataract the vessels will betake themselves again to the stream and continue their journey to the foot of the second cataract. A short railway is also to connect the Nile with Alexandria. Here the railroad is to begin, and is to penetrate the Nubian desert, cross the Nile by a bridge at Kobe, and continue to Shendy in the Soudan, a distance of 359 kilometres, or something over 500 miles. The cost of the entire work will be about $20,000,000, and it can be completed in three years.

Immigration and Cheese.

A cotemporary accounts for the increased home consumption of cheese by a reference to the great annual immigration from countries where this article forms a staple article of diet than is usual with Americans. Compared with other kinds of animal food it is a very cheap substitute, containing, as it does, those azotized substances which contribute directly to flesh forming. From a total immigration of 291,217 Germany alone contributes 115,143, and those are notably a cheese consuming people. Assuming for the immigrants from all countries a consumption per individual of only one pound per week, the yearly aggregate would amount to fourteen and one-half million pounds. Should the influx of foreign settlers continue, therefore, the constant increase in cheese production will not be likely to throw any greater guarantee on the foreign market, or lower the rate at which cheese will be held for export.—*New York Mail.*

THE impression prevails among certain Collectors of Internal Revenue that the act of December 24th, 1872, which requires persons engaged in banking to make returns to the internal revenue officers of their capital, circulation and deposits semi-annually instead of monthly, as heretofore, extends to the National banks, and, in some instances, National banks have been required to make such returns to internal revenue officers. This is incorrect. The law in question extends only to private and State bankers. The duty on the capital, circulation and deposits of the National banks is payable to the Treasurer of the United States in the same manner as heretofore. The Internal Revenue Office has issued a circular informing the Collectors in question that their action is not in accordance with law, and directing them not to report for assessment such returns as may have been received from national banks.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1873.

Forgetting the Past.

Major Elias Griswold, of Baltimore, who was Confederate Provost Marshal at Richmond during the rebellion, has been appointed a special agent of the Postoffice Department, at a salary of $2,695 per annum. He is now a member of the Maryland Legislature, elected on the Democratic ticket in November, 1871, but has been acting with the Republican party since last fall, when he ran as the anti-Greeley candidate for Congress in one of the Baltimore districts, but was defeated by ex-Governor Swann.

The Cotton Crop Damaged.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* published some time since a very gratifying review of the prospects of the coming cotton crop. The information on which its opinion was based was, however, only down to the latter part of April. Letters received here from cotton factors and planters now state that for the thirty days subsequent to that period it has rained in nearly all the cotton growing region, the effect of which has been disastrous in the extreme on the coming crop.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension.

Mr. Corman, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, called on Senator Windom to-day, and furnished him with the information requested by the Committee on Transportation, bearing on the subject of the extension of that work to the Ohio river. If the general government should decide to proffer its aid for the extension of this work, it rests with the State of Maryland, which controls a majority of the stock, to accept or decline.

Apprehensions Removed.

Fears having been expressed by the people of Arizona that some of the troops in that Territory would be withdrawn, which would have the effect to embolden the Apaches to renew their murderous work, Brigadier-General Gregory to-day brought the matter to the attention of General Sherman, and General Sherman quieted his apprehensions by the assurance that the present force in the Territory should be kept up, and that General Crook should be retained in command.

Texas Border Commission.

Private advices received here state that the Texas Frontier Commission has concluded its labors, and expect to reach Washington about the 15th instant. They expect to submit their report and the testimony to the President by July 1st. The Commission, since its return to Texas, has visited every important point on the border and taken an immense amount of testimony.

An Eye to Business.

The proprietors of a bowling saloon in this city have made a proposition to the Secretary of the Navy to lodge and board the survivors of the Polaris, who are momentarily expected here on the Frolic. As these individuals will be the "Lions" for the time being, and will occupy the principal seats in the restaurants of the metropolis, while relating their experiences, their presence would confer great benefit upon the exchequer of any hotel. But as these parties were not included in the navy, but merely in the merchant service, the Secretary has not yet come to the conclusion that the government should billet them at a first class hotel.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

The Flames Rage for Hours with Irresistible Force.

Loss Estimated at $1,250,000.

List of Losses and Insurance.

BOSTON, May 30—9:35 A. M.—A fire broke out about eight o'clock this morning, and is now raging on both sides of Washington street, near Boylston and Essex streets. The Globe Theater is destroyed. A northwest wind prevails.

The principal direction of the fire is now towards Harrison avenue, Hudson street and South Cove. The fire departments from the adjacent towns have been called upon. The streets in the vicinity of the fire are blockaded with moving goods. When discovered the fire was in the upper floor of Holey, Morse & Co.'s warehouse, and among the workshops, and the flames were issuing from the roof. The piles were of light material, packed away, and were like so much tinder, and before an alarm could be given great volumes of flames were rolling up fifty feet into the air, and clouds of smoke rising. The heat was intense, and in twenty minutes the upper stories of the building from the front to the Globe Theater were ablaze. Then the flames spread rapidly in a massive sort of art, and its application to industry. The extent and value of such portion is to be regulated by the amount appropriated for that object by the government of the State of Pennsylvania, and the building and management of the Art Gallery, which has recently appropriated $500,000 to be expended for the purpose. The division and appointment of the space among the exhibitors will be in advance of the reception from the various nations of their manufactures of participation in the exhibition. The plan for the buildings has been selected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

The following is the system of classification adopted: First, The natural products useful to man, or contributing to the basis of human wants. Second, The manufactures and results of the combinations of these products. Third, The machines or appliances by which such results have been accomplished. Fourth, The resultant effects of such progressive action.

This is a comprehensive general description of the classification—raw materials, according to Webster, being the first step in the first place; and then follow in succession the results of their use by man, the higher architectural and intellectual efforts of man. Upon this principle, ten comprehensive divisions are adopted, called departments, namely:

I.—Raw products, including mineral and animal. II.—Materials and manufactures used for food, or in the arts, the result of extraction or combining processes. III.—Textile and felted fabrics, apparel, costumes, and ornaments for the person. IV.—Furniture and various objects of general use in construction and in dwellings. V.—Tools, implements, machines, and processes. VI.—Motors and transportation. VII.—Apparatus and methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge. VIII.—Engineering, public works, architecture, &c. IX.—Plastic and graphic arts. X.—Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the physical, intellectual and moral condition of man.

Each of the departments thus enumerated is divided into ten groups and each group into ten classes, thus affording an abundant latitude for the appropriate reference and classification of any object. The groups are numbered, as indicated, from I to X, the groups from 10 to 109, and the classes 100 to 1099; so that the number of any class will indicate at the same time the group and the department to which it belongs.

A special committee of five members of the Commission was early appointed to bring the work in view to the attention of the Legislatures of the several States and Territories, and inviting their cooperation. For this purpose a circular was transmitted to the Governors, giving the necessary particulars, and also printed copies of the proceedings, and other papers of the Commission were enclosed. The action of the Governors was generally favorable, and in some instances legislative action was taken in aid of the work. An explanatory address was also published to the people.

In another letter will be given the financial arrangements for exhibition, division of profits, the closing up, &c., &c.

DEB. R. K.

Alleged Unlawful Doings of Detectives.

BOSTON, June 4.—Warrants are said to be out for the arrest of four detectives, named Bangs, of New York; Carson, of Philadelphia; Loomis, (?) of Pittsburgh, and Elwell, of Boston, who are charged with arresting Mrs. Dudley, wife of the alleged mail robber, at her residence in Mattapan, without legal authority, and also compelling her to sign receipt over to them bonds and cash to a considerable amount. Ten thousand dollars damages are claimed against the detectives.

LAST OF THE MODOCS.

Captain Jack Caught at Last.

Surrounded in His Last Retreat and Obliged to Surrender with the Remainder of His Followers—Interesting Details of Recent Scouting by the Troops.

CAMP BANES OF WILLOW CREEK, twenty-one miles northeast of Boyle's camp, Tule Lake peninsula, May 29, 7 P. M.—The cavalry and artillery commands and Warm Spring Indians, under Col. Green, left Boyd's camp at two o'clock this morning and rode in hot haste to Clear Lake, where General Davis issued special orders for a scout. Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Shacknasty Jim and Hooker Jim accompanied the expedition to lead the way to Jack's Willow creek retreat. They led the troops to a point near Jack's point, within a mile of the stronghold. Capt. Hasbrouck passed up the north side of the creek with his squadron, and Capt. Jackson's squadron over the creek along the south side. Capt. Hasbrouck, having had a mile further to travel than Captain Jackson, did not arrive at the stronghold in time to accomplish the desired connections. Jack was nevertheless surprised. At two o'clock this afternoon Jackson's men came across two pickets on the bluff near the creek, ran them through, and jumped to Jack's retreat. The fleeing Modocs cried out, "run quick, run quick! the soldiers are coming." Capt. Jackson deployed his skirmishers along the face of the bluff, and, though expecting to receive a heavy fire, the men ran to the front to the number of ten of the officers. Suddenly the Modocs conversant with English cried out, "surrender, surrender, we will fight; we want to come over; we like peace talk." Boston Charley, murderer of Gen. Thomas, appeared in full view and was immediately covered by a dozen rifles. Charley offered to surrender and was allowed to come into camp. As he passed the Warm Spring scouts, he threw down his rifle and extended his hand in token of friendship. The proffered amnesty was cordially grasped by the scouts. Charley was then passed to the rear under guard. Next he was taken to the other Modoc captives and by them introduced. He says that several of Jack's best warriors wanted to leave and come into our camp and volunteered to put up the job. His gun was returned him and he was allowed to depart on the mission. Hardly had this arrangement been effected when the rifle in the hands of Steamboat Frank accidentally discharged. Several Modocs, who stood up, lifted their hands and decamped at this point. The accident was explained to Charley, and all were suspicious of foul play, when another accident caused Charley more annoyance. Captain Hasbrouck's command reached the edge of the bluff as Charley came over the bluff, and of course he was gathered in as a prisoner the second time. Boston Charly acted as a peace commissioner. Two hours afterwards he was sent back to see Scarfaced Charley Modoc, but he failed to overtake them. Not a shot other than the accidental one was fired. Had Hasbrouck's command taken the north side in time the entire band would have been killed or captured. It was impossible for his command to accomplish the task. His troops did all that could be done by any men. They rode over fragments of lava, and over ground further on the chasm ridden by Captain Jackson's command. The surprise resulted in the surrender of Boston Charley, Princess Mary, the sister of Captain Jack, Black Jim's woman, five other female Modocs from nine to ninety years of age, and eighteen warriors, men and mules. The Modocs actually slipped from the grasp of the troops, and by no stretch of the imagination could Jack's retreat this time was be entered by troops within six miles of Jack's last home. The Modocs were further hemmed in on the canon. So now the Modoc captives will try to wean more of Jack's warriors from him. Their officers predict the speedy settlement of the war. We sleep among the junipers to-night.

LANGELL'S VALLEY, May 30—5 A. M.—At six o'clock yesterday morning the troops left Willow Creek camp for a sharp and decisive scout, armed with admirable success. The Warm Springs trailed the Modocs across the creek and in a northeasterly direction, then due north, and finally to the west and off bordering Langell's valley on the east. The second, from the camp, was the more severe of the campaign. The freshness of the tracks, and apparent proximity of the Modocs, maintained continual excitement. The route was rough, and the difficulty by the best trained horses. Miles upon miles of lava in fragmentary form were crossed. The troops literally rode over them a trail of blood and horse shoes. Several miles out the Modocs left the lava beds, and for a time suffered a detention of two hours and a half. It was broken by sudden yells from the Warm Springs scouts of "Modocs! Modocs!" Instantly the command "forward" was given by Colonel Green, during the crest of a hill and down a steep path on its side charged the entire force of two hundred and thirty men. Not a Modoc could be seen save on the rocks and four bullets whizzed over the soldiers. A line of skirmishers deployed along the crest of the hill and the Modocs fired from their lair. About this time Scar-faced Charley, one of the three other Modocs dashed over the rocks and cried out "we surrender; don't shoot." Five Modocs came in and at once hostilities ceased. Dr. Thomas, of Yreka, who has long been acquainted with Scar-faced Charley, was among the rocks and made peace negotiations. All the Indians, including Captain Jack, agreed to come in. Cabaness slept with the troops, and before two moments since Scar-faced Charley, old Schonchin and Jack were surrendered. Jack and thirty others decamped by night.

LANGELL'S VALLEY, GREEN'S CAMP, May 31, Evening.—After a thorough examination of the Modoc captives gathered in camp at the present scout under Colonel Green, it is ascertained the last have netted thirty-four men, women and children, thirteen of them being able bodied warriors; sixteen rifles of various patterns, one hundred and thirteen cartridges and several revolvers and knives. Boston Charley and Schonchin are anxious about the disposition to be made of them. The former murdered Dr. Thomas and the latter mutilated Meacham. Boston Charley says that Jack and the desperadoes each carries his character in his face. Boston is about twenty-eight and Schonchin is fifty years of age. The boldest warrior of the Modocs is Scarfaced Charley, a desperado of Yreka, the contract surgeon who slept in the Modoc retreat, says of Capt. Jack that he presented a most woe-begone appearance. The wily warrior sat upon a rock in the center of a little lava bed, a few paces back from the crest of the hill, and seemed as lonely as his surroundings. His head was buried in his hands. His sister Mary, captured at Willow Creek day before yesterday, talked to him in his own tongue, but he kept his head out of our camp. He was sullen and had little to say. He did promise that he would surrender to-day. In the night he stole away. The Modocs say that Jack is insane. There is much method in his insanity. At present he is thought to be in the neighborhood with from fifteen to forty warriors, where the Modoc warriors at large. Now scouts were made to-day in three sections of the country by cavalry under Colonel Green, Major Mason and Major Cresson. The war with the Modocs as a tribe is over. Fighting after the fashion which has so profanely continued until the last outlaw is captured or killed.

Captain Hizer's company of Oregon volunteers, numbering forty, arrived in this valley last evening and bivouacked near us. They will have a chance to do some fine scouting to-day.

AP

Eighth ward—Henry Nesmith.
Ninth ward—W. R. Chamban.
Tenth ward—J. S. Workman.
Eleventh ward—Robert Wilson.
Seventeenth ward—
McKeesport, First ward—T. S. Hodson.
McKeesport, Second ward—Lewis Mathews.
McKeesport, Third ward—Jos. A. Stone.
Braddock—William Spear.
Elizabeth—Hugh Wilson.
Sewickley—E. K. Kramer.
Sharpsburg—C. A. W. Reddick.
West Elizabeth—J. S. Vance.
Turtle Creek—J. C. Dunn.
Millvale—J. G. Riley.
Bellevue—W. H. Whitehead.
Etna—Charles D. Ochse.
Charleroi—W. J. Speer.
Mansfield—J. B. Fife.
Vernon—Wm. Alexander.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck, First precinct—J. T. Ritchie.
Kilbuck, Second precinct—A. W. Hall.
Leet—Abraham McCreary.
Fine—John Craig.
Penn—Joseph Stoner.
Elizabeth, First precinct—M. Hutton.
Elizabeth, Second precinct—Jacob Welsh.
Elizabeth, Third precinct—Joseph Copeland.
Elizabeth, Fourth precinct—S. R. Spradling.
Mifflin—Josiah Gwint.
Robinson, First precinct—Joseph Hudson.
Robinson, Second precinct—J. W. Bell.
Moon—W. H. Guy.
Franklin—Jacob Biegler.
Baldwin, First precinct—Simpson Horner.
Baldwin, Second precinct—James F. Hays.
Ross, First precinct—J. G. Sanderson.
Ross, Second precinct—Wm. W. Headley.
McCandless—John Campbell.
East Deer—F. M. Edmundson.
Upper St. Clair—Wm. F. Fife.
North Fayette—John Mathews.
Neville—David Hamilton.
Shaler, First precinct—Wm. Seibert.
Shaler, Second precinct—James M. DeHaven.
Fawn—James Lee.
Wilkins, First precinct—H. Swift.
Wilkins, Second precinct—W. A. Shaw.
Patton, First precinct—David S. Conners.
Patton, Second precinct—John Thompson.
North Versailles—W. S. Brown.
South Versailles, First precinct—Not represented.
South Versailles, Second precinct—G. H. Weidler.
South Versailles, Third precinct—J. L. Penney.
Jefferson—A. M. Work.
Charlters—Andrew McCarthy.
Findley—J. J. Myers.
Ohio—George W. Crawford.
Reserve—J. A. Bolin.
Snowden—O. B. Miller.
Pine—J. G. Conner.
West Deer—Captain McClelland.
Indiana, First precinct—Mathias Scott.
Indiana, Second precinct—James Wilson.
Lower St. Clair—Aug. Haas
South Fayette—John Hopper.
Sewickley—C. Sayre.
Crescent—John Curry.
Richland—S. B. Allison.
Union—William Carter.
Hampton—John Criss.
Scott, First precinct—John Weiss.
Scott, Second precinct—G. Wagoner.
Marshall—Wm. Cooper.
Harrison—J. I. Black.
Lincoln—F. W. Jinkson.
Forward—Frank Fetchem.
Stowe—Alex. Speer.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Nomination for permanent Chairman being declared in order, Messrs. William C. McCarthy and William R. Ford were placed in nomination. A ballot being had resulted in the choice of Mr. McCarthy as follows:

McCarthy.....62
Ford.....59

The Chairman was introduced by Mr. Case, when Mr. McCarthy returned thanks and apologized for his inability to endeavor to act fairly and to the satisfaction of all. He announced it in order to elect permanent Secretaries.

Mr. Ford moved the appointment of a committee of five on contested seats, which was carried. Messrs. W. R. Ford, Chairman; J. D. Walker, S. B. Allison, E. F. Anderson and W. H. Whitehead were appointed. This committee at once repaired to the Sheriff's office to consult.

NOMINATION OF TREASURER.

During the absence of the committee the Chair called the attention of the Convention to the fact that no contest was pending as to the Treasurership, and on motion of Henry S. Baum, Samuel Kilgore was renominated by acclamation. Upon the nomination of Mr. Kilgore loud calls were made for a speech, which was responded to by that gentleman in a few happy remarks, in which he pledged himself to perform the duties of the office, he hoped, competently and faithfully.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CORONER.

A motion being carried to proceed with the nominations for Coroner, Messrs. W. McCalllin, Dr. Alex. Æ. McCandless, John C. Gracy, W. C. Cooke and Wm. M. Grace were nominated. At this point an effort was made to have the Convention adjourn to one o'clock P. M., which motion being put to a vote was lost.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Contested Seats soon made their appearance, and Mr. Ford, the chairman of the Committee, announced that they had decided to report in favor of Mr. Thompson, from the First ward, Allegheny, and Mr. Baird, from the Second ward, Pittsburgh, which report was received and approved by the Convention with but little dissent.

FIRST BALLOT—CORONER.

The Convention being ready for business now, a motion was made to proceed to ballot by ward for the vote for the Coronership; unanimously carried, and the following votes were cast on the first ballot:

Wm. McCallin.....49
Dr. McCandless.....31
Wm. M. Grace.....19
W. C. Cooke.....21
John C. Gracy.....4

There being no majority on the first ballot, the two candidates receiving the lowest number of votes were stricken off, and a second ballot proceeded upon, with the following result:

Wm. McCallin.....36
Dr. McCandless.....35

As the vote was thus reduced to one, no choice was declared, and the Convention adjourned, which was carried, and the Convention left in the greatest of enthusiasm.

Convention No. 5—County Commissioner, Jury Commissioner and Director of the Poor.

This Convention met in District Court Room No. 1, and was called to order by R. B. Brown, Esq., who stated that the first business in order would be the election of temporary Secretaries.

J. H. Miller and J. S. Woodwell were nominated and unanimously elected.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then received, as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Frederick Schild.
Second ward—Robert McCutcheon.
Third ward—Peter Hemrock.
Fourth ward—Fred Rinehart.
Fifth ward—J. F. Moore.
Sixth ward—George K. Beecher.
Seventh ward—E. C. Matthews.
Eighth ward—William Kerr.
Ninth ward—James F. Irwin.
Tenth ward—John Hamilton.
Eleventh ward—G. W. Rankin.
Twelfth ward, First precinct—John Baker.
Twelfth ward, Second precinct—Thomas McNeal.
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—Br R. Wachter.
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct—A. Coe.
Fourteenth ward—Samuel Whitehouse.
Fifteenth ward—Stephen Dietrich.
Sixteenth ward, First precinct—Isaac Watson.
Sixteenth ward, Second precinct—George Nessenger.
Seventeenth ward—Wm. Bostwick.
Eighteenth ward—Henry Williams.
Nineteenth ward—Wm. Schaffer.
Twentieth ward—Alex. Bates.
Twenty-first ward, First precinct — Jared M. Brush.
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—Charles Stowater.
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—William P. Bowers.
Twenty-second ward, Second precinct—J. H. Miller.
Twenty-third ward—David Wilson.
Twenty-fourth ward—J. Mulholand.
Twenty-fifth ward—Mark Burke.
Twenty-sixth ward—John H. Jarret.
Twenty-seventh ward—Andrew Binder.
Twenty-eighth ward—R. Allison.
Twenty-ninth ward—B. McCoy.
Thirtieth ward—William Gough.
Thirty-first ward—W. C. Burt.
Thirty-second ward—Henry Ward.
Thirty-third ward—William Lafferty.
Thirty-fourth ward—William Edwards.
Thirty-fifth ward—R. Smith.
Thirty-sixth ward—Richard Caddy.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—George Irwin.
Second ward—George D. Riddle.
Third ward, First precinct—John Aiken.
Third ward, Second precinct—Patrick Faber.
Fourth ward, First precinct—William Gardner.
Fourth ward, Second precinct—George H. Derker.
Fifth ward—William M. Claney.
Sixth ward—S. J. Christ.
Seventh ward—Jas. Hall.
Eighth ward—William Zehnder.
Ninth ward—George Edwards.
Tenth ward—Morgan Evans.
Eleventh ward—Philip Newhart.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, First ward—John W. Patterson.
McKeesport, Second ward—John Wadsworth.
McKeesport, Third ward—Jacob Everett.
Braddock—John H. Cooper.
Elizabeth—Thomas Daft.
Sewickley—William B. Hamilton.
Sharpsburg—G. W. Hahn.
West Elizabeth—Henry Swanthoover.
Tarentum—George McGraw.
Millvale—Brewer Scott.
Bellevue—J. S. Snodgrass.
Etna—J. H. Boertzler.
Charlters—W. Henry.
Mansfield—A. J. McQuinty.
Vernon—Robert Gray.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck, First precinct—Thomas Paisley.
Kilbuck, Second precinct—J. W. Robinson.
Leet—George W. Gibbs.
Fine—Jesse Morris.
Elizabeth, First precinct—Not represented.
Elizabeth, Second precinct—Adam Kerner.
Elizabeth, Third precinct—Wm. Douglass.
Elizabeth, Fourth precinct—N. H. Boyd.
Mifflin—Joseph Perkins.
Robinson, First precinct.
Robinson, Second precinct—Wm. McIlwaine.
Moon—S. S. Reamer.
Franklin—Edward Thompson.
Baldwin, First precinct—James Powell.
Baldwin, Second precinct—John W. Briggs.
Ross, First precinct—Peter Crider.
Ross, Second precinct—George F. Quail.
Mcknaimbaw—Wm. Wallace.
East Deer—Hugh Woods.
Upper St. Clair—D. Donaldson.
North Fayette—G. G. McKee.
Neville—James Dixon.
Shaler, First precinct—C. Bamlein.
Shaler, Second precinct—John Miller.
Fawn—J. V. Humes.
Wilkins, First precinct—J. S. Woodwell.
Wilkins, Second precinct—J. P. Lane.
Patton, First precinct—F. H. Matsock.
Patton, Second precinct—Wm. M. Haymaker.
North Versailles—Wm. Gray.
South Versailles, First precinct—R. S. Baldridge.
South Versailles, Second precinct—David Shaw.
South Versailles, Third precinct—James M. Love.
Jefferson—Wm. Reed.
Charlters—Edward Sprung.
Findley—J. D. Shaffer
Ohio—John M. Stevens.
Reserve—George Keefer.
Snowden—John Wilson.
Pine—E. W. Kidd.
West Deer—James McIntyre.
Indiana, First precinct—John Federkell.
Indiana, Second precinct—John Henderson.
Lower St. Clair—Fred. Litz.
South Fayette—Jacob Jordan.
Sewickley—John E. Phillips.
Crescent—W. Shaw.
Richland—L. B. Allen.
Union—John Oliver.
Hampton—H. W. Ferguson.
Scott, First precinct—S. W. Lee.
Scott, Second precinct—Joseph Couch.
Marshall—Thomas Robinson.
Harrison—S. A. Autry.
Lincoln—W. Caughey.
Forward—Harvey Applegate.
Stowe—H. B. Nease.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to elect permanent officers.

Messrs. G. W. Rankin, J. K. Snodgrass and Jared M. Brush were named, but Mr. Brush withdrew. A vote was then taken, and resulted:

Snodgrass.....66
Rankin.....56

Mr. Snodgrass was declared elected, took the chair, and thanked the Convention for the compliment.

The Convention next proceeded to the election of permanent Secretaries, which resulted in the following being chosen: J. H. Miller, J. S. Woodwell and W. M. Lindsey.

Messrs. W. J. Bowers, Geo. D. Riddle and R. E. Wachter were appointed to examine the contested seat in the First ward, Allegheny.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Convention then went into a nomination for County Commissioner, and the following candidates were named: Augustus H. Beckert, John A. Scott, Richard Thompson, W. H. Clark, G. W. Weddell, Wm. Beecher and James Patterson.

For Jury Commissioner the following nominations were made: George Neely, Wm. Smith, John Armstrong, Daniel Collins, John Smiley, J. McClelland, A. P. Thompson, Andrew J. Moon, John A. Hamilton and Edward Barker.

The Committee on Contested Seats, to whom was referred the contest in the First ward, Allegheny, reported in favor of George Irwin.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Several nominations were made for this office, but all the candidates finally withdrew except Mr. Thomas Verner, who was chosen by acclamation.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

A ballot was then taken for County Commissioner and Jury Commissioner, at the same time, and resulted:

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

August H. Beckert	34
Richard Thompson	36
John A. Scott	23
W. H. Clark	19
G. W. Weddell	17
William Beecher	0
James Patterson	6

JURY COMMISSIONER.

George Neely	22
Wm. Smith	14
John Armstrong	36
Daniel Collins	14
John Smiley	13
John McClelland	24
A. P. Thompson	3
Andrew J. Moon	21
John A. Hamilton	4
Edward Barker	4

Sixty-four votes being necessary to a nomination, the Chair announced that no choice had been made for either office.

Mr. Miller moved that all candidates for Jury Commissioner who had received less than twenty votes be stricken from the list. This motion was put and carried, which left but three candidates—Messrs. Neely, McClelland and Moon. The second ballot was then commenced, and at the conclusion the Secretary read the results as follows, the name of W. H. Clark, candidate for County Commissioner, having been withdrawn:

SECOND BALLOT—COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Augustus H. Beckert	41
Richard Thompson	39
John A. Scott	26
G. W. Weddell	19
William Beecher	19
James Patterson	12

JURY COMMISSIONER.

George Neely	31
John McClelland	46
Andrew J. Moon	45

Mr. Armstrong then moved the Convention proceed to vote for the two highest candidates, for both offices and the remainder be dropped. This was amended to read for the highest, and so adopted. This left the candidates for Jury Commissioner the same, with Beckert, Thompson and Scott for County Commissioners.

THIRD BALLOT—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Augustus H. Beckert	53
Richard Thompson	49
John A. Scott	29

JURY COMMISSIONER.

George Neely	37
John McClelland	51
Andrew J. Moon	44

No choice having been made it was decided to proceed to another ballot.

On motion, it was resolved to drop all candidates excepting the two highest in the vote. This left Beckert and Thompson for County, and Moon and McClelland for Jury Commissioner.

The following was announced as the result of the

FOURTH BALLOT—COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Beckert	76
Thompson	43

JURY COMMISSIONER.

McClelland	67
Moon	51

Mr. Beckert was declared nominated, amid the applause and cheers of his friends.

Captain McClelland was declared nominated for Jury Commissioner, and the Convention adjourned.

EXTENSIVE MAIL ROBBERIES.

A Former Resident of Pittsburgh Arrested for Robbery and Forgery.

R. L. Dudley, formerly of Pittsburgh, was arrested in Boston on Saturday last by United States detectives, charged with complicity in extensive mail robberies on the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad, which extend over a period of two years and more. The Post office authorities at Washington have for a long time known of the tampering with the mails on this route, and have made every effort to get upon the track of the guilty parties, but until lost November had failed to obtain any clue to the desired. Many drafts had been stolen from the mails between Toledo and Buffalo, the endorsements forged, and the money paid upon them by different express companies in the country. The first draft missed was one drawn on the Bank of North America in New York by the Batavia bank at La Crosse, Wisconsin, payable to the order of Governor Washburn in Boston, and his own endorsed to the order of Dr. Wm. L. Richardson, of Boston. Within forty-eight hours afterwards, this draft was presented at the Adams Express office in this city for collection, and bore the following additional endorsements:

"Pay Sanford & Co., or order,
DR. WM. L. RICHARDSON.
Pay R. L. Dudley, or order,
SANFORD & CO.,
R. L. DUDLEY."

Dudley was acquainted at the Express office and had transacted business there, and therefore the draft was accepted. It was then forwarded to the New York, where it was paid, and the money handed over to Dudley. It was subsequently found that several other drafts for smaller amounts were similarly negotiated by Dudley, under different aliases, in Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, N. Y., and Toledo, and one in Troy, N. Y., for $15,917 11.

The case was given to the Pinkerton Detective Agency, an investigation begun, and a warrant for the arrest of Dudley issued by United States Commissioner Mc Donald. The first clue obtained was in an office in Philadelphia formerly occupied by Dudley. A number of letters were found, on which were discernable several addresses transferred from freshly directed envelopes, one of which was to "Mr. Wales, Cleveland, Ohio." The detectives visited Whitemouse, which is about seven miles from Toledo, and there also Wales followed him to New York and Massachusetts, and finally arrested him on suspicion, as Dudley. This was the first intimation the Chief received that the prisoner was carried to Philadelphia, and subsequently confessed that he had been in the habit of using that name on unlawful proceedings above mentioned. From Wales the detectives got a description of Dudley, and such a clue to their treacherous habits that they run down at Boston and arrested, as stated, on Saturday. Dudley and his wife (the latter also arrested) were living in a $10,000 house, which has been attached. Five thousand dollars in bonds were also secured. It is said that where Dudley got his money, though probably here, as the warrant was issued and the first draft negotiated, is not known, but the Washington authorities will shortly decide.

Business at Register's Office.

Following is an exhibit of the business of Register Gray for the month of May:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond.
Jos. F. Parker	Sarah Parker	$ 600
Joseph Parker	Elizabeth Kneeland	2,500
John Edenborn	Elizabeth Koen	600
Thomas Donaldson	Jane Donaldson	200
Elizabeth Thomas	David Anthony	200
Christian Gonn	John L. Miller	100
Sarah R. Miller	John L. Miller	100
Elizabeth K. Preston	Wm. P. Preston	100
Sarah M. Hanlin	John Hanlin	200
George Lyter, sr	Jas. Lyter	30,000
William Hood	Al. Z. Hood	400
Cath. Eisenbarth	John Eisenbarth	100
Henry Duff	Rebecca Duff and Thomas Duff	2,000
Henry McBride	Archibald McBride	5,000
Robt. H. Armstrong	Robt. H. Armstrong	100
John Gebhauch	Dorothea Grosbach	100
M. Kwaus	James Kwaus	200
Marina Ochner	Elizabeth Ochner	14,000
Moses A. Lower	M. E. McKee and H. S. McKee	50,000
John Huber	Jacob Huber	2,000
Francis A. Harvey	Jos. Mitchell	2,000
Agatha Bauer	Jacob Bauer	100
Margaret Rose	Jno Rose	700
John Powell	Margaret Powell	200
Mary J. Hughes	Charles M. Hughes	200
Christian A. Weber	Joseph Bahnhart	1,000
Jacob Gaidner	E. G. Krch	800
Martha Gaidner	E. G. Krch	800
Christ Shamaker	W. W. Shaw	400
	Barbara Hartman	2,000
David Rinehart, Sr	Frederick Rinehart	2,000
Rina Lloyd Steamer	Thomas Lloyd	200
Rev. John B. Clark	Alex. Hilands	30,000
William Dubbers	Mrs. M. Guthrie	1,000
James Bridge	J. R. Gary	1,000
Michigan Scott	Mary Scott	1,000
Illinois Central		113
Central Ohio		113
Chicago and N. W		113
Chicago and S. W		113
Rock Isla d		113
St. Paul		113
St. Paul pref		113
Wabash		113
Wabash pref		
Fort Wayne		
Ohio and Mississippi		
Toledo Pa ific		
Chicago and Alton		
Chicago and Alton pref		
Boat le, Hart and Erie		
Harlem		
New Jersey Central		
C. C. and I. C		
Hannibal and St. Jo		
Iron Mountain		
Atlantic Mail		

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond.
Mary Ann Wilson	Jane Wilson	$ 1,000
Mary Ann Wilson	Jane Wilson	1,000
Mary Ann Wilson	Jane Wilson	1,000
Mary Ann Wilson	Jane Wilson

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 8th, 1872.

THE Bedford *Inquirer* speaks of the action of the Constitutional Convention in fixing the salary of its members at $2,500, as "an indelible stain" on its character. The country press, generally, is equally outspoken in denouncing it.

THE amount of bituminous coal shipped over the western end of the Pennsylvania Road in 1872 was 17,384,104 bushels; of coke, 12,900,000 bushels. The bulk of the coal went East, and of coke West. This is a trade which is constantly and rapidly growing.

THE latest reports as to the wheat crop in California are more encouraging. The yield will probably fully equal that of last year, owing to the increased acreage and improvements in irrigation. The harvest will commence soon—in about three weeks in some portions of the State—and the result will be looked for with great interest.

THE New Orleans papers admit they have had several sporadic cases of Asiatic cholera in that city, with seven deaths. The percentage of deaths was only about six—showing that the cases yielded readily to medical treatment and were not dangerous at all. This is a good showing; but this is only the opening of the summer season, and if the cholera appears thus early, it may rapidly grow worse. At least, it will be well to be prepared for it, should this change occur.

DURING the first four months of the present year, there were exported, from Great Britain to the United States, 81,595 tons of iron rails, as against 180,193 tons during the corresponding time in 1872—showing a falling off of much more than one-half. Great Britain's exports of rails to all countries for the four months of the year were 188,820 tons; same time in 1872, 279,261 tons. The export of pig-iron is only about two-thirds of what it was last year, while that of old iron is a little larger.

THE Governor has appointed Col. EDWARD CAMPBELL of Fayette county, to be President Judge of the district composed of Fayette and Greene, in place of GILMORE, deceased. Col. CAMPBELL was a brave soldier during the war, and stands high at the bar of Fayette county as a lawyer. All of the applicants for this place were good men, and the Governor could not have made a mistake in appointing any of them; but the friends of each and all will concede that the appointment of Col. CAMPBELL is one eminently fit to be made.

THE report of the Petroleum Producers' Association, just to hand, shows that there were 4,265 producing wells in operation during the month of April, the total production being 641,526 barrels, or an average daily yield of a fraction over 21,384 barrels—a falling off of 77 barrels per day as compared with March. The shipments during the month were 708,-191 barrels; on the 30th of April 265,867 barrels were held at the wells; refiners held 82,821 barrels; held by pipe lines and in iron tanks, 829,955. The number of wells drilling at the close of the month was 177, as against 227 on the last day of March.

THE London *Times* admits that American made goods are displacing the British article, even in Australia. It says:

"We see Sheffield axes made in the American shape and fitted with the American handles used all over the Australian colonies, in which English manufacturers have let a great trade slip out of their hands. The stores of Sydney and Melbourne are stocked with American shovels, American buckets, but above all with American axes; and a bushman would as soon think of felling a tree with a flint implement from the drift as with an axe of English pattern. The English axe-head cuts into the wood and sticks there, but the rounded wedge of the States knocks away a chip as big as a plate and bounds back ready for another stroke. Again, these axes could be made cheaper in England than in America, yet the English manufacturers have allowed the Americans for years and years to monopolize the Australian market."

THE *World* is alarmed about New York—it is so filthy. It has a double-leaded editorial article on the awful condition of the tenement house districts and the streets, and says:

"New York is now a dirtier city than ever before. Never has there been in it a greater accumulation of filth than that in this present May, which is waiting to be quickened by the maturing sun into pestilential activity.

"* * * The worst Ghetto of an Italian town of the middle ages, the most populous and filthy quarter of the London of the time when the Black Death of London was preparing it for the Great Plague, affords a parallel to the present condition of New York. But we may look in vain for such a parallel in the condition of any European city to-day."

We do not wish to get up any rivalry with New York, or to hurt the feelings of its journalists by the comparison, but if New York can beat Pittsburgh in the filthiness of its streets and alleys, we sincerely pity it.

THE Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger*, of a recent date, begins an editorial, headed "The Irrepressible Conflict," with the following ominous paragraph:

"The practical soundness of that Southern opinion that a clear legal subordination of the blacks to the whites is the only basis on which races so diverse can co-occupy the soil with harmony and mutual benefit, will ultimately be established to everybody's satisfaction upon the ruins of all attempts to maintain civil and social equality by statute. A storm is brewing, but those who *fathom* whom it contravenes a settled, active, opposing public opinion."

Very good. If you have no more sense than to fight it out on that line, and will persist in provoking a war of races you will have to be taught over again, at whatever cost, the eternal truths of the Declaration of Independence, and that there can be no lasting, in a free government, of the co-occupancy of the soil by two races, one subordinate to the other.

OF LOUISIANA land there are now one million of acres less now under cultivation than in 1860—a loss which is estimated in production annually as equal to $100,000,000. Add to this the misgovernment of the people, which has largely caused the absence of the people to cultivate the soil, and one need not wonder at the consequences of the wrongs inflicted by the usurpers there. What Louisiana most needs is, first, the restoration of popular government, without resort to Federal bayonets; and, secondly, a healthy and steady addition to its citizens to cultivate the soil.—*Baltimore Sun.*

What Louisiana most needs is a modicum of common sense in its citizens. So long as they act the fool, and keep up a reign of terror, so long will Federal bayonets be needed to keep them in order, and so long will citizens of other States be kept away from its soil. If the people of Louisiana can be induced to behave quietly and peaceably, as the people of other States do, they will not be disturbed by Federal bayonets, and immigrants will flock in crowds to its fertile and neglected fields. The Louisianians have the remedy in their own hands.

MISSOURI is one of the States in which the "Liberals" triumphed last fall. They have had a fair chance, there, to demonstrate their capacity to carry on a government, and the result is not complimentary to them. The Treasury of the State is bankrupt, and the prospect of fresh supplies is a poor and discouraging one. The obligations of the State are maturing, and there are no funds to meet them, and no means at hand for obtaining any. The Governor has disappointed every one in choosing his officers, and disrule and misrule appear to prevail throughout. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that the Germans who were inveigled into the "Liberal" movement are discontented, dissatisfied and uneasy. Let them come back to the Republican party, where they properly belong. The "Liberal" movement was a humbug and imposture from the start, and it has cut a vast promise that could not be fulfilled, and its followers mistook pretentiousness for statesmanship. They are finding out their error, now, and as fast as that is discovered, "Liberalism" will vanish away.

AS is well known, the people on our Western frontier are not very deeply enamored of the "noble red man," and look with disfavor on the efforts to subdue him by kindness. It seems that ministers as well as laymen hold these views. The Rev. HENRY M. BAUM, of Laramie City, in a recent sermon, gave his views on the question, and argued that the Indians should be held as strictly accountable to the laws as are the people of other races. We quote:

"When they are made to earn their livelihood the same as other men; when the judges of our civil courts shall be made the judges of Indian wrongs and outrages, then Indian agencies and talks about reservations will cease, and the Indian brave will become a peaceable Indian. The church will be able to accomplish her work, and they will become peaceable citizens. * * * The American Indians have no more right to arms, provisions, clothing and reservations than we have, until they have earned them. And we cannot expect that they will earn them as long as they are given them. At present, and under the circumstances, it remains for those who are brought in contact with them, to teach them their place, which will teach the government a lesson as well."

THE New York Legislature passed, last week, a liquor law somewhat similar in its provisions to the ADAIR law now in force in Ohio. It provides that every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person, who shall be injured in person, property or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her name, against any person or persons who shall by selling or giving away intoxicating liquors cause the intoxication of such person or persons, and any person owning or renting or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, shall be liable severally or jointly with the person or persons selling or giving away intoxicating liquors for all damages sustained and for exemplary damages; and all damages recovered by a minor under the act shall be paid either to such minor or to his or her parent, guardian or next friend, as the court shall direct; and the unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all right of the lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rent upon the premises. The Ohio law has thus far given great satisfaction to every body but the saloon keepers; and should the New York act be enforced, it would undoubtedly result in great benefit to the community at large.

LOCAL OPTION IN NEW YORK.

It is safe to predict that in the history of the prohibition controversy the recent struggle in the New York Legislature must always occupy an important place. A bill on the local option principle, framed in accordance with the views of the most earnest and advanced friends of temperance legislation, having been passed by the Legislature, it was vetoed by Governor DIX, chiefly for reasons which undoubtedly command the respect of an increasing number of the thoughtful and order-loving members of society. It is not necessary to cite the bill or to recapitulate in detail the grounds upon which it was vetoed. It is enough to state that the bill seemed objectionable to the Governor, among other reasons, because it took no account of the difference of opinion which at present exists in almost every community as to the relative hurtfulness of spirituous and of fermented liquors. It comprehends them all in a single category of condemnation, and requires each district to decide whether or not they shall be tolerated within its limits. In other words, the statute makes it obligatory upon the people either to permit the sale of all intoxicating drinks whether spirituous or fermented, or to permit the sale of none. The other chief objection urged against the bill is the extremely defective provision which it prescribes for its own enforcement. Under the existing excise law of New York certain restrictions are thrown around the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating drink; while under the local option law which permits the sale of the article for "medical, mechanical, chemical, and sacramental use," it declares that no limitation to which the traffic may be subject in